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## MESSAGE

FROM  
The President of the United States

TO  
THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.  
DECEMBER, 1835.

[CONTINUED.]

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this purpose, wherever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpected appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpected appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum, in my judgment, can be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen to some extent, to some extent the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils to be removed whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that compared with 1833, there is a diminution of twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independent of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and patriotic affections of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts of the sales of the public lands, which amount in the present year, to the unexpected sum of \$11,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can, consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it, in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the General Land Office, may require. At the time that this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales, during the past and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office, induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization, of a new character be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details, occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any, possible assiduity, to be so on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance, unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incidental responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from his time and attention, claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service of its real wants, by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the office of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, & that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of those offices; and that the proper power be given to that department for closing finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interest of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue;—and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connexion with it, after the 3d of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer; charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that notwithstanding the large amount of the Stock which the United States hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends, or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch mints authorized to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper, whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of money of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the constitution which authorize Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized.

After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defined the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the People, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look on a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only that are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure I cannot be mistaken in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the U. States against the Government for the last four years. Happily they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principles whence they sprung are an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence.

The Bank is in fact, but one of the fruits of a system, at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, & inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one Central government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by a few over the political conduct of the army by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Whenever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interest, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the government. Without its aid, as such, indeed in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic has been conducted with convenience, and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the State Banks, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and distributed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most favorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor, were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress, to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and complication, the State banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Govern-

ment. The collection and custody of the revenue being on the contrary, a course of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected.

Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligation of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposits in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with—and that we shall soon gain, in place of the bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our great paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the special attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty much responsibility has incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and support by precedent, I was aware there was, in the act of the removal of the deposits, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and duty of freemen to indulge; but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked.

Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm; when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt, to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demand the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposits, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudice could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it effected, and the apprehensions it excited were calculated to produce—and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need not only add to what I have, on former occasions said, on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States, which has resulted in leaving, to some extent, a dangerous connection between a moneyed and a political power. The duty of the Legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analogous to that which enjoins upon

all the branches of the Federal Government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted.

In such a government, possessing only limited and specific powers of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influence and excitements which may mislead their agent, make them the safe depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regarded by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him, will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the people in that body.

In my former message to Congress, I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments, but it has produced no effect, as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession, of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purpose for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require an increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give—and which, if not acquired and preserved in the time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service—and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolve upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last Session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of a national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied within the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War, which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country, evidently requires this measure; but there are other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it was given to the army a value



ble body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and execution of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department: in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has been instituted, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required.

A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if in addition to this organization voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service.

Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other Nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution equally decided, namely, to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or those passions of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our government was instituted, and is supported by the ballot box, not by the musket. Whatever changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force, in every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with

them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go, and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding 1,500 persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The Plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo, roam and a short time will suffice to adopt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require.

Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools; in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and black-smiths, and gun-smiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting, in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people shall be forever "secured and guaranteed to them."

A country west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition.

Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article, among these people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and the People of the United States and these transplanted Indian tribes; and with their establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will be paid.

The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing com-

merce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggression, strongly urge the continuance of the measure which promotes its gradual enlargement, and speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive, from the estimates which appear in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention, the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measures proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt with a view to the perfect organization of our service, will meet the approval of all classes of our citizens.

By the Report of the Postmaster General it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded in accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated \$476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter just then expired, was about \$1,064,381, exceeding the availing means about \$23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about \$597,077 of this debt had been paid; \$406,991 out of postages accruing before July, and \$187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had \$73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of \$300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provision in laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the mails of the United States upon rail roads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on those roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot too soon be considered and settled.

Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise, whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country, and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional power, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation.

To obviate if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law, the amounts, which shall be offered to rail-road companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmo-

ny and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of these compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding States to the Union, and to their fellow citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope, that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the state authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between the members of the Confederacy from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the Constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its own action, anything that may disturb them. I would therefore call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the constitution which provides for the election of the President and the Vice President of the United States. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which should secure to the people the performances of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it, as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that has been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that in renewing the recommendation heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress or to the disposition of the people.

However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the Government, there can be but little doubt in the mind of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers, at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, in the will of the People constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me that the framers of the Constitution, although we were anxious to mark this feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature, is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the Constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation

of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fettered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prime, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influence unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the People would enforce, if they were, in no contingency to use the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the information of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officers known to the Constitution, that is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interest require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revision and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
WASHINGTON, 7th DECEMBER, 1835.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.  
PARIS, DECEMBER 22, 1835.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

We present to our readers to-day, the conclusion of the President's Message, and commend the whole to their attentive perusal. As this document is an unusual interest, so it is admitted to be one of unusual excellence. Permitting first our own partialities might have misled us we have examined the contents of the address, who are skilled in finding faults wherever they exist and somewhere where they do not. In general they approve of it, in high different editors except at different passages. But little if any objection is expressed by any one to that part of the message which treats of our affairs with France. It meets with general approbation. The notice of the U. S. Bank makes some of the expressions a matter of little. But the clarity of this institution, has about expired, and few facilities are hereafter to be expected, its summer friends are not now inclined to show much fight in its favor. The principles of the message are democratic and deserving the attentive perusal of the people. The recommendation is relative to the currency, and to regulations in general, are worthy of deep attention, and the whole document contains matter for study and reflection. It is a paper which should not be merely glanced over and then laid aside, but deserves to be attentively pondered upon and examined. It exhibits our affairs in a perspective a condition, that the heart of every patriotic citizen must feel with emotions of gratitude and pride. The reports from the various departments we have not noticed, but shall endeavor in due time to spread before our readers, such portions of them as we deem most interesting and important. The Post Office Department has for several years been the special object of attack and misrepresentation. By the notice of it contained in the message, we are happy to learn that it is now free from embarrassment, and will be soon clear of debt. We may therefore expect that all the facilities that have been enjoyed heretofore will soon be restored, and such additional ones granted as public convenience requires and the means of the Department will permit. We believe that the recommendations of the President in reference to the disposal of the surplus revenue, will meet with the approbation of the people generally, and we trust that Congress will act in conformity to the suggestions that have been offered. The message was sent to Congress on Tuesday at noon, and we received it by the regular conveyance of mail on Saturday evening. For its early reception, we are indebted to the attention of our Representative, Hon. Moses May, Jr. and Hon. Elzer Shepley.

Mails. We perceive that our neighbors "down east" are bristling themselves to obtain from the Department a daily mail from Boston to Ocala. We approve of their spirit and enterprise, and wish that the people of this vicinity would manifest a little of the same disposition. Last year our tri-weekly mail was reduced to a semi-weekly, and has not yet been restored. We should suppose that the Department would restore what the embarrassment of their affairs compelled them to curtail, before they granted new facilities to any great extent. It cannot, however, be supposed that the Department will thrust upon us benefits that we do not appear anxious to receive.

The result of the elections in Mississippi is yet a matter of uncertainty to us. Both sides claim the victory, and we cannot ascertain who is elected Governor, indeed they do not appear to know themselves. When the truth leaks out we will apprise our readers thereof.

A man by the name of Stiles was found dead in Sebring's Alley, N. Y. on Thursday morning last.—Verdict of the Jury—"death by starvation."



From the Eastern Argus.

Washington, 7th Dec. 1835.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."—Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot, by a majority of thirty-nine votes! Messrs. Blair & Rives, editors of the Globe, were elected printers for the 24th Congress, likewise on the first ballot, by a majority of forty-three voters; and Mr. Franklin was re-elected Clerk of the House (by resolution) unanimously. This triple triumph furnishes its own commentary and needs no gloss of mine.

The vote for Speaker stood for

Col. Polk 132  
Mr. Bell 84  
Mason 3  
Adams 2  
Granger 1  
Blanks 3

The ballot for printer was

Messrs. Blair & Rives 133  
Gates & Seaton 59  
Bradford & Learned 26  
Gen. Green 2  
Thurlock Weed 2  
Blanks 2

Mr. Harden of Kentucky, was observed to decline voting on the occasion.

After the House was called to order by the clerk, Mr. Patton of Virginia made a motion to choose the Speaker by a viva voce vote, the favorite mode in Virginia. This produced a discussion which terminated in rejection. Messrs. Mercer, Wise, and Robinson of Virginia, Beardsley, Vanderpool, and Mann of New York, Read and Evans, participated in the debate; but all seemed inclined to oppose this novel mode of electing a Speaker.

The ghost of the motion being laid, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; in half an hour Col. Polk was declared to be duly elected: in five minutes more he had been waited on in his seat, and conducted to the chair by Cols. Johnson and Jarvis, and delivered a brief, pertinent, and eloquent address to the House, acknowledging the honor they had done him, expressing what he felt for his situation, relying on their manly disposition to aid him in the discharge of his duties, to enforce the rules of their body, and to preserve their character, dignity and usefulness.

Col. Polk has all the requisites for his high station. He is cool, collected, dispassionate, firm, prompt, and decisive. He will make an excellent, as well as popular, Speaker; and though the opposition may attempt to try his temper, they will not be able to turn it aside.

Mr. Patton renewed his viva voce motion for the election of Printer of the House, after the three sets of candidates had been nominated according to rule; but finding it met with renewed opposition, withdrew it, saying he would not offer it again.

Before proceeding to ballot for Printer, considerable discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Whitlesey, to make the Printers give bonds, but from his argument he brought us to the conclusion that the candidates for printing must give bonds before they were qualified to be chosen! This matter was set right by some other member, who suggested that the time for the Bonds to be given, was after the printers were elected.

Mr. Robertson, successor I believe, of Ex-Speaker Stevenson, thought it best to have no printer chosen, but to job out the business of the House, (to the lowest jobbers I suppose) and he offered a [blank] Resolution to have [blank] documents printed, from time to time, time without end! But there was no fauven, as a response to his wisdom and economical novelty.

Mr. Mann moved the adoption of the Rules of the last House, (23d Congress) for the government of the present.

Mr. Adams said he should propose an amendment to the 57th Rule, "That within 30 days after the commencement of each session, the appropriation Bills should be reported, (or reasons rendered why they were not) in order to secure an early passage of these important bills."

This early movement of Mr. Adams, I trust truly indicates where his country shall find him in the hour of her need—at the post of duty.—There can be no doubt, I think, but he will sustain the administration in the measures it may recommend, relative to France.

Mr. Mann moved to except Rule 57, that Mr. Adams' amendment might take place, when put in form, and become part of it.

Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, moved to except Rules 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Mercer, excepts to this course of exception.

Mr. Mann agrees to except Rules 9 and 10. An adjournment is moved and failed.

The Rules are finally adopted 'exceptionally.'

Discussion renewed about printers' bonds, but Mr. Whitlesey withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote to proceed to the choice of a printer; and thus this wrong-end-forward debate ended. He should have recollected what the cook's oracle said about dressing fish—'first catch your salmon, and then, &c.' first choose your printer, and then cook, or any other you may choose to make.

Next followed the ballot for printers. Messages were exchanged between the Senate and House. The choice of Chaplain and Sergeant-at-Arms was postponed till tomorrow.

Gen. Ward moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to 12 o'clock tomorrow; and it adjourned accordingly, about 4 o'clock.

The sudden and melancholy death of Senator Smith of Connecticut, produced a deep sensation in the city yesterday; but to day,

such has been the extraordinary excitement, he has scarcely been called to mind by the busy multitude and the ambitious world. His obsequies will take place on Wednesday, in the usual manner. I hope we shall have no law-references on the occasion; the disfigurement of the opposition, I think, will rather bring them to their senses, instead of driving their deluded tools mad.

I am inclined to think Gov. Tomlinson will obey instructions, if indeed he may require them; but I hardly think they will be found necessary. Old Connecticut, I trust, will now wheel entirely into the ranks of the administration, as we shall doubtless soon have a Senator to fill the present vacancy.

I could not learn that the Senate did any business after their organization, but to send the ladies, heaven bless them! nearer heaven—by elevating them to the Gallery.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1835.

The House and its gay galleries were crowded at an early hour this morning, anxiously awaiting the President's Message, and eager to devour it before it fell from the lips of the Clerk. Precisely at twelve o'clock, at the moment when the stately flag floated proudly over the Capitol, the locomotive, surrounded by a gazing and curious multitude, started off, with thousands of the message, for Baltimore, outstripping the wind—probably reaching its destination before a fourth part of the message had been read to Congress, as the reading did not commence till twenty minutes past twelve, and closed about two o'clock.

As the message will have reached you long before my comments could, I may spare myself the trouble of making any; it will doubtless be sufficiently commented on by Congress, before it is finally disposed of. Contrary to the expectations of some, but in accordance with the patriotic sentiments of a vast majority of the nation, it does not sound a parley for peace, but speaks the plain language of a free people—neither intending to give insult, nor submit to it—which will find a response in every freeman's bosom.

The Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Post Master General, alluded to in the message, will more than meet the high expectations of the public. The latter, I think, will confound his foes, and more than astonish his friends; his success, I believe, must have exceeded even his own expectations. The opposition will begin to think they have more than one 'Magician' to deal with. Will the Senate order 'thirty thousand' of his Report to be printed? It will be found quite as valuable as their 'twenty thousand dollar Report,' which few people read but the Secretary and Clerks of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee; and they had to spell one another, like wood-choppers with only one axe, though Mr. Ewing is no tyro with this tool.

On motion of Mr. Wise, twenty thousand copies of the Message were ordered to be printed. Of the Treasury Report, fifteen thousand; of Post Office, ten thousand; and the same number of the Land Office Report.

The death of Senator Smith being announced by a message from the Senate, his funeral was ordered to be attended by the House at 12 o'clock to-morrow; and then, on motion of a member from Connecticut, the House adjourned, as is usual in all cases when the death of a member of either House is announced.

No business was transacted in the Senate, I learn, but the reading of the Message, and passing the usual order to attend the funeral obsequies of Judge Smith.

REIS EFFENDI.

From the Globe.

A Mr. D—, a candidate for the Legislature of Tennessee, was inclined to support Judge White, but could not consent to abandon his party. He is a plain man, and his cunning antagonist, (a White man) knowing the embarrassment of Mr. D. growing out of the local feeling for the Judge, pressed him again and again to avow himself either for White or Van Buren. Being hard pressed before a large concourse of citizens, to explain himself upon the Presidential question, Mr. D. said he would answer his competitor's interrogatory by telling a simple story. It was this:

A farmer died whose whole wealth consisted of a large flock of sheep. He had two sons to divide the inheritance. The younger, a plain, kind-hearted, honest, unsuspicious lad; the other, a shrewd, selfish, knavish fellow. The younger had a pet sheep in the flock called 'Alick,' that he had fed and cradled from a lamb. The cunning brother said he would divide the flock, and give his brother choice of shares; and to turn the kindly affections of the confiding heart of the boy to his own account, he put all the shabby sheep—those touched with the rot, and every old ram that was run down and weak in the hams, in the same lot with the Bellweather, Alick. He then called upon his younger brother to choose, not doubting that he would take the rotten sheep for the sake of Alick. After a moment's pause, the chooser said, 'Alick! Alick! I love you Alick! but you have fallen into such shocking company that we must part.'

'This,' said Mr. D. to his constituents, (for they elected him to the Legislature) is my case with regard to Judge White. I like the Judge, but I cannot bear the company into which he has fallen, and so we part.

Some persons suspected of belonging to the Vicksburg gamblers, lately made their entree into Wayneburg, Pennsylvania. A committee appointed by the citizens requested them to depart, which request they immediately complied with.

#### OFFICIAL CANYASS.

Votes for Senators for the political year 1836, are as follows.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Alexander McIntire 3779  
Nathaniel Clark 3775  
Frederick Greene 3763

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Josiah Pierce 4254  
Tobias Purinton 4265  
Eliab Latham 4333  
Nathaniel G. Jewett 4353

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Josiah Morrow 2900  
John M. Frye 2931  
Joseph Weeks, Jr 2932  
John Spear 2955

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Elijah Robinson 3216  
Samuel P. Benson 3333  
Luther Severance 3336

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Joseph Miller 2249  
Jonah Staples 2252

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Ames Allen 800  
George Stevens 800

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Charles Jarvis 1062  
John Chamberlain 1062

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
John C. Talbot 1676  
William Pope 1676

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Ira Fish 3352  
Joseph Kelsey 3330

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Charles Greene 1848  
James Minter 2034

ONE VACANCY.  
Of the scattering, 62 were for Charles C. Greene, and 132 for Levi Johnsons.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.  
Isaac Strickland 2248  
Jonathan Swift 2251

ONE VACANCY.  
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#### The Petticoat Candidate.

When Gen. Harrison commanded the Northwestern Army, so imbecile, and with such utter contempt did his operations inspire Proctor, the English commander, that he threatened, if he should take Harrison to send him in petticoats to Tecumseh, the Indian Chief. This is a matter of history, and by Harrison's friend, too. The editor of the last American Advocate tells his readers, in effect, that he did not mean anything particular in running up the petticoat flag, and that shortly he intends to haul down his petticoats, and in lieu thereof to run up the "war, pestilence and famine" colors. We like this, for we are loath to contend with such weak means as the former. If our neighbor had consulted us we could have informed him that there was nothing serious meant in the petticoat move. Neighbor your collar is marked "Clay," and to that you must come at last.

A Singular Relic. Among the many other curious papers preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society at Boston, we have seen a leaf of a sermon enclosed in a wrapper on which is endorsed the following in the handwriting of Dr. Elliot.—Dr. Cotton Mather's leaf of sermon, which the Devil was so spiteful as to tear.—The leaf itself has an appearance in one corner as if two pieces had been pinched out by the fingers, and near this appearance is the following memorandum in Cotton Mather's hand-writing. "While I was preaching at a private fast (kept for a possessed young woman) on Mark 9, 28, 29, ye Devil in ye Damsel flew upon mee, and fort ye leaf, as it is now, torn, over against ye Text. Nov. 29, 1662." The good Doctor doubtless preserved this leaf to testify to all posterity of the actual presence of the Evil One. What would Sir Walter Scott have given for the possession of such a capital fact in Demonology?

A second Putnam. On Friday last, David Hadley Seavy, Asa Wasgatt and Asa Wasgatt Jun. of Mount Desert, went in pursuit of some bear, and followed them from sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon, when they took to their den. Hadley looking into the den, got eight of one bear, fired and supposed he killed him. He then crawled into the den, which was so narrow and low that it would only admit one man on his hands and knees—laid hold of the bear, which was dead, by the ears, and held on until the other men dragged him with the bear out of the den. Satisfied that there were more bears in the den, they attempted to smother them out, but the den was so deep that it could not succeed. Hadley then took off his jacket and hat, and taking a torch and his gun entered the den a second time, on his hands and knees—having penetrated in this manner about eighteen feet he discovered two more bears—fired and killed one, then loaded again and killed the other, and hauled them out as he did the first one. [Radical.]

A CUSTOMER. A runaway couple were married at 'Sacabunk.' The priest demanded five guineas for his service.—How is this? said the bridegroom—the gentleman you last married assured me that he only gave you a guinea.—'True, said the priest, but he was an Irishman, I have married him six times. He is a customer—you may never see again.

Latest from Franconia.—A letter from Capt. Putnam, Postmaster at Franconia, N. H. states that the cold has taken the Profile by the nose and tweaked it most awfully. He writes that on the 30th Nov. at 7 A. M., the thermometer indicated 24 degrees below zero, and on Dec. 3d, at half past 7 A. M., 25 degrees below.—Capt. Putnam was formerly a ship-master, and his thermometer on land he has used many years, on sea and on land, and proved its accuracy.

Two young ladies, residing at 85 Grand St. New York, were on Friday afternoon suffocated nearly to death from the use of charcoal in their room. They were with much difficulty resuscitated.

There are 700 students attending the Medical Lectures in Philadelphia at this time, 650 of whom are non-residents. It is supposed that these gentlemen will expend in that city about a quarter of a million of dollars.

There are upwards of 500 steamboats employed on the coasts and rivers of England.—Their tonnage amounts to about one hundred thousand tons.—The steamboat tonnage in this country is somewhat larger.

DIED.

In Rumford, Francis Keys, aged about 24.

MARRIED.

In Rumford, by Alvan Boister, Esq. Mr. Stephen H. Abbott to Miss Sarah Jane Small, both of Rumford.

Pelts! Pelts! Pelts!!!  
CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS' PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.  
Also, CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.  
Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable Smut Machines, at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.  
Sandwich, October, 1835.

Notice.  
CAME into the enclosure of the sub-heritor, about the middle of September, a black and red yearling heifer, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
Ezra Hammond.  
Paris, Nov. 25, 1835.

#### State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: TREASURER'S OFFICE, PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Jacob B. Littlehale and others, representing "that County road had been located and established on the Petition of Jacob B. Littlehale and others, through Andover West Surplus and Holmes alias Needville, in said County, places unincorporated, and that said road was unopened and unmade, and therefore praying that a tax may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient to open and make said road through each of said tracts respectively." This said County Commissioners did then and there assess the following tax or taxes on each of said tracts respectively for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus:

| Improved lands. | Description.                 | No. of Acres. | Value. | Tax.  |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|
| 1 Lot           | known as the Littlehale farm | 120           | 400    | 24 00 |
| 1 Lot           | do John Hibbard              | 120           | 500    | 30 00 |
| 1 Lot           | do Alexander Hibbard         | 120           | 250    | 15 00 |
| 1 Lot           | do Philip Mills              | 100           | 150    | 9 00  |
| 1 Lot           | do Timo. Glines              | 100           | 40     | 2 40  |
| 2 Lots          | do Andrew Barker             | 200           | 225    | 13 50 |
| 1 Lot           | do Moses & Ephraim Kilgore   | 120           | 425    | 25 50 |
| 1 Lot           | do John York                 | 100           | 175    | 10 50 |
| 1 Lot           | do John Kilgore              | 100           | 150    | 9 00  |
| 1 Lot           | do Stephen Chase             | 100           | 60     | 3 00  |
| 1 Lot           | do Josiah Chase              | 100           | 125    | 7 50  |
| 1 Lot           | do Josiah Black              | 100           | 100    | 6 00  |
| 1 Lot           | do Stephen Crover            | 100           | 50     | 3 00  |
| 2 Lots          | do David Sessions            | 240           | 1000   | 60 00 |
| 1 Lot           | do Jonathan Bartlett         | 120           | 250    | 15 00 |
| 1 Lot           | do Daniel Wilder             | 120           | 375    | 22 50 |

Unimproved lands, to wit,  
35 Lots supposed to contain 100 acres each, \$5000 assessed at 2 cents per acre, Tax \$170 00  
9 Lots supposed to contain 120 acres each, 1000 acres at 2 cents per acre, Tax 21 00  
447 50

Also on the Township called Holmes alias Needville on the petition aforesaid, estimated to contain 27502 acres after deducting 1281 acres reserved for public uses, a tax of eight cents per acre amounting to 2204 66  
The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships, viz Andover West Surplus, and Holmes alias Needville, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said tax assessed on the land owned by them respectively in said Townships, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land, on which the tax is unpaid in said Townships as will pay said tax and all necessary incidental charges will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
ALANSON MELLETT, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

#### State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: TREASURER'S OFFICE, PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Thomas Brazier and others, the said County Commissioners assessed a Tax on Township Letter B, to wit, on 22000 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at four cents per acre amounting to \$880 00. Also on C. surplus, to wit, on 12206 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two cents per acre, amounting to \$244 12. Also, on Andover North Surplus, to wit, on 15,960 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two and a half cents per acre, amounting to \$399 00, to be expended in repairing the road leading from Andover to Erol, N. H. through said Townships, being unincorporated places, to wit from the north line of Andover to the line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships and tracts, viz Letter B, Letter C, Surplus, and Andover North Surplus, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said Tax assessed on their respective Townships or tracts, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said Taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land in those Townships where the tax is unpaid, as will pay said tax and all necessary incidental charges will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
ALANSON MELLETT, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

CHANDLER RUSSEL,

late of Peru, in said county, deceased, and that they will attend for that purpose at the house of Henry Briggs, in Canton, in said county, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of January next, and Thursday the twenty-eighth day of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

RICHARD PRABODY, Com'rs.  
JEDYAH BRIGGS, 3 18 \*

Canton, December 8th, 1835.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is impounded in the town Pound in Norway, this ninth day of December A. D. 1835, A BLACK MARE, three or four years old. Said mare has a white spot in her forelock, one white foot, and a bunch on her right leg near the knee joint. She was taken up in the highway in Norway, and committed to pound by Win. Fingers, the owner, is requested to pay charges and take said mare away.

ALFRED FLINT, Pound-keeper.  
Norway, Dec. 9th, 1835. 3 18 \*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting STEPHEN STERLING, a lame pauper, on any account, as I have made provision for his support, agreeably to a vote of the town, and shall pay no bills or expense of his contracting whatever.

NATHAN ANDREWS.  
Lovell, December 6th, 1835. 3 18 \*

Advertisement.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, on the 1st inst, a pound keeper of B. Livermore, by Jonathan Lovejoy of said Livermore, one pair of light red STEERS, two years old, which were taken up in the enclosure of said Livermore. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all legal and just charges, and take the same away.  
Livermore, Dec. 2d, 1835. 3 18 \*

PELTS Wanted.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS' PELTS.  
Also, ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.  
Paris, Nov. 10, 1835. 18

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Cash.  
Taken in payment for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.  
Old Iron Wanted!!  
TWO TONS OF OLD POT IRON wanted for work. The highest price will be paid by  
S. CROCKETT & Co.  
Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.



From the Richmond Enquirer.  
**"THE AEPHALOUS PARTY."**—*Wahala.*  
Citizen Noah now possesses the Hounds to hunt in four. The following is his *Bobdill* Scheme for conquering the Army of the People:

"It is asking too much from the friends of Mr. Webster to abandon him, with his admitted qualifications and his strong claims on them for support. The friends of Mr. Clay, probably more enthusiastic, cannot be blamed for looking to him as a candidate. General Harrison and Judge White have both their certain capital and numerous friends. All these candidates can be sustained and supported by their friends; the success of either would save the country. All that we have to do is to prevent a multiplicity of electoral tickets, and it is of no consequence how numerous the candidates are. Let there be in each State a highly popular *Anti-Van Buren* electoral ticket run—*an unpledged ticket*—and if it succeeds let the electors vote for the strongest man against Van Buren and that man can be elected by the people. The course is plain and simple. One *Anti-Van Buren* ticket in each State and no reference to the man likely to get that vote; go for the strongest candidate against the nominee of General Jackson."

That is to say, let the People vote in the dark; and transfer their power into the hands of uncommitted Electors, in every State. Some of the consequences of this manoeuvre, are admirably set forth in the Resolutions of the Republicans of Amherst, published in this day's paper. Will the good people of Virginia vote for a ticket which may eventually go for the rank Federalist, Webster, and for Clay, or for Harrison, or White? Noah says, "the course is plain and simple."—"Let the electors vote for the strongest man against Van Buren, and that man can be elected by the People." Noah is mistaken—it is not plain, but confused—not simple, but complicated. What does he mean? Does he understand himself? Does he mean, for instance, that the Electors of Virginia are to vote for the man who is ascertained to be the strongest man in Virginia, or in the United States?

Suppose the first to be his meaning—then what follows? Why, if the Whigs carry Virginia, then her Electors may vote for White, those of Massachusetts, will vote for Webster—Kentucky for Clay—Ohio for Harrison. No majority, of course for any one candidate—and therefore one man cannot "be elected by the People." The Election will be transferred to the H. of R., with "all its imperfections on its head."

But suppose the last.—Then how is the strongest man to be ascertained in the United States? The Electors will not have time, in the short interval between their own elections and their voting, to confer with each other, and ascertain the strongest man in their respective States. But still further, suppose that every Whig in every State endorses on his ticket his favorite candidate.—We pass over the complexity and confusion consequent upon such an operation—in order to ask, at once, whether the People of each State will consent to transfer their own power into the hands of a certain number of Colleges, who may palm upon them a President, who is infinitely more obnoxious to many of them than Mr. Van Buren? Will the People of Virginia vote for an unpledged ticket—which may enable the Electors to foist upon them such a President as Daniel Webster? Every considerate man must startle at such an idea—and repel the proposition which may lead to such consequences.

No, no, Sirs. Select a head for your party, as soon as you please—and thus save the people from voting in the dark—or from the chance of transferring ultimately the election to the H. of R. If you can select no such man, as can cope with and beat Mr. Van Buren, it is only a proof, that you have no man whom the majority of the People would prefer as their first or even second choice, to that distinguished man. Noah's scheme is miserable humbuggery from beginning to end—and the People will never consent to adopt it.

Noah's plan goes even farther than the plan of the "Whig." The Whig Correspondent made this proposition—"let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket headed White and Harrison; but let those tickets contain the names of the same Electors, and let those Electors give the vote of the State to him who shall receive the highest popular vote." But Noah's plan extends the ticket to four, instead of two candidates. Bad as the Whig's plan was, Noah's is still worse. But the Kentucky Gazette meets the Whig plan with the following powerful objection.

"Passing over the confusion which would seem to be the inevitable result of this plan, unless by some secret sign they could distinguish for whom the majority vote—let us see what is the principle involved in it. It is neither more nor less than this: That there should be a complete abandonment of all principle on the part of those whose names are placed upon it, for they are bound to vote for the individual whose friends may give it the majority, even of a single vote. Here it may be said, there is no want of principle, no inconsistency, as Judge White and Gen. Harrison are both *Anti-Van Buren* men; the nominees of the same party. But is it not notorious that their opinions are decidedly opposed on many important questions of policy? This, however, it is determined to keep out of sight.—All is well, suppose they can succeed in their machinations to defeat the wish of the majority of the people."

The Lynchburg Virginia, on its part, seems to have abandoned the idea of the unpledged ticket—and is for carrying out Mr. Clay's Baltimore toast about Union and Concert—by another arrangement. The Virginian, it seems, is willing to effect a concentration of effort by a division of the popular vote—Thus:

"It is evident that longer delay will be pernicious to the Whigs. It is high time that they had some rallying point—that some flag had been flung out to the breeze, and nailed to the mast. Although they are contending for great principles, yet it is necessary, in order to the excitement of a proper degree of enthusiasm, without which no cause, however just can triumph, that these principles have some corporal and tangible personification—that they be identified with some individual who is pledged to their support, and around whom their advocates may rally as one man. It seems, from present indications, however, that this concentration cannot be effected throughout the Union—the East preferring Webster; the Western and Middle States, Harrison; the South and Southwest, White. Under these circumstances all that is necessary to be done, is, that the opponents of the Baltimore nomination resolve upon 'union and concert' IN EACH STATE—that each section run its favorite, and leave the ultimate decision of the question to futurity—even, if need be to an election by the House of Representatives."

If the Lynchburg Virginian be willing to risk another election by the H. of R., which is the inevitable consequence of his scheme, we for one protest against it. The People will never acquiesce in it. Virginia will never consent to pare down her vote to an equality with that of Delaware and Rhode Island—Nor will she permit another Chief Magistrate to be palmed upon us by the intrigue and management of H. of R.

But the whole proposition of the Virginian rests upon fallacy and sophistry. "What (says he) will be the practical effect of the course which we recommend—to wit, 'union and concert' in each State? It will show whether or not a majority of the people of the United States are for or against Mr. Van Buren. If a majority be in favor of him, the plan which we recommend cannot defeat him. If, on the other hand, a majority be opposed to his election, he ought to be defeated. Why, then, should his friends object to this course? Do they wish to force their candidate into their Presidential chair, against the wishes of a majority of the people?" Certainly not. But your plan is precisely calculated to effect that object. The issue you make is a false one.—The real question is not whether the People of the U. S. are for or against Mr. Van Buren—but it is this, whether they are for Mr. Van Buren, or any given individual—whether they are for him or for Daniel Webster—Van Buren or Clay. A majority of the People might be against Mr. Van Buren—but still they might be much more so against Mr. Webster—or Mr. Clay.—In other words, the majority would sooner take him than any particular Whig candidate. More might take him for their second choice, than either White or Webster, Harrison or Clay. The very man, whom the Whigs in the House of Representatives would be disposed to elect, might be more displeasing to the great body of the People, than the Little Magician himself—and this very scheme of the Virginian, therefore, which profess to carry out the wishes of the People, might really defeat them.

If you are serious then, gentlemen, in your professions, club your wits together, select the strongest man you have in your ranks, and give the People a fair opportunity of choosing for themselves, between him and Martin Van Buren.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.  
The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks of our Navy Yard, under the shelter of a building that cost \$45,000, is one of the most stupendous fabrics that was ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is twenty-seven feet more than half way from Fifth to Sixth st. in Chesnut, and her breadth 58 feet, which is eight feet wider than Chesnut street opposite the Theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army, that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized country town. She is of the burden of 3,000 tons, and could if loaded with flour, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors which is to be seen in the yard, and which is said to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,669 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merrymaking at the capstern to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding 1 to 200 gallons, but having a proportion of them of other shapes adapted to fit around the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space, as happens with the casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

A friend has just informed us, that the largest anchor at the British Dock Yard, at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000 lbs. at which time there were on the stocks three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania.

Canton, March 17.  
**Chinese Newspaper.**—There is only one Gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called *Kinkpaou*, (the messenger of the capital); but neither in its contents nor form does it resemble the political Gazettes of Europe.

The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial place of Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before are posted upon a board in a court-yard of the place. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of Government; and it is there one must search for materials for the history of the Chinese empire; which is the reason that all public officers and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post-message, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted.

Such is the Chinese gazette; it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders.—Appointments to office, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in the gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole empire. Occasionally also one meets, in the reports of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices of natural phenomena.

This gazette may be subscribed to for a day, and for any longer time; and the delivery is stopped immediately when it is no longer required. The subscription is one tael and an ounce of silver, about ten shillings a year. The inhabitants of the metropolis alone enjoy the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour; but as posts are not established in China, this paper is only forwarded to other cities as opportunities occur: which is the cause of its very late delivery in distant places.

A HORRIBLE VILLAIN. The Natchez Daily Courier, of the 6th inst. states that a being named *William H. Short*, who had been an inhabitant of one of the Penitentiaries of the Western States, but was liberated on account of his good behaviour, hired himself as a wood chopper to a man near Natchez a few weeks since—that he worked in the woods some time, then pretended sickness as an excuse to return to, and sleep in his employer's house—that he was permitted to sleep in the house and in the room with a son of his employer—that he rose in the night and went out several times—that he at last came in, struck a blow with an axe at his room mate which lighted upon his forehead, stunned, but did not kill him—that he next went into the room of his employer, attempted to cut his throat and partly succeeded—that he stabbed him several times in the temple and about the head with an axe broke several ribs and a wrist of his wife—that the son in the meantime, recovering from the effect of the blow he had received, and hearing screams from the room of his father and mother, seized a musket and rushed down stairs, when the villain, perceiving a man coming upon him armed, fled, carrying with him, however, the contents of the musket, which was loaded with shot—that he fled, naked, and got off beyond the reach of pursuit. A few days afterwards Short offered his services as a wood chopper to a man living above Point Coupee, 150 miles from Natchez. On going out to look at the woods where he was at work, Short walking behind his new employer, raised his axe and killed him dead at his feet. He then returned to the house, in which there was no one except an old negro woman, whom he attempted to kill. She got clear of him and fled. He then robbed the house of what articles he wanted and went off. An alarm was raised, and he was soon after taken, when, the facts being proved upon him, he was permitted to make his confession, and was then hanged. In his confession, which is to be published he stated that he would have killed any man for five dollars.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.  
The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks of our Navy Yard, under the shelter of a building that cost \$45,000, is one of the most stupendous fabrics that was ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is twenty-seven feet more than half way from Fifth to Sixth st. in Chesnut, and her breadth 58 feet, which is eight feet wider than Chesnut street opposite the Theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army, that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized country town. She is of the burden of 3,000 tons, and could if loaded with flour, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors which is to be seen in the yard, and which is said to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,669 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merrymaking at the capstern to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding 1 to 200 gallons, but having a proportion of them of other shapes adapted to fit around the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space, as happens with the casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

A friend has just informed us, that the largest anchor at the British Dock Yard, at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000 lbs. at which time there were on the stocks three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania.

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A friend has just informed us, that the largest anchor at the British Dock Yard, at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000 lbs. at which time there were on the stocks three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania.

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**New Fall Goods.**  
**HUBBARD & HOWE.**  
Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are  
Blue, Black, Mulberry, Chart, Brown, and Green  
**BROAD CLOTHS.**  
Super Black, Latender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light  
**CASSIMERES**  
Some of which are very elegant.

**SATINETTS** from 4-6 to 8s.  
Also—2 pieces of **BLEN LIONSKIN.**  
do **GREEN PETERSHAM.**  
—Like-wise—  
A prime assortment of French and English

**MERINOS,**  
of the most fashionable shades—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS**, from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.  
Also—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.  
Sept. 21, 1835.

**NEW CHEAP STORE**  
At South Paris.

**CYRUS THAYER**  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store at Paris Cape, lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry GOODS. He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American Broad Cloths, in various shades of Black, Blue, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Green, Red, and Purple, Coffee Brown, Claret, and Adeline.  
Cassimeres, Blue, Black, Drab, Oxford, and Grey.  
Do. Blue and Black single milled, ribbed, &c. &c.  
Satinetts, Blue, Black, ribbed, mixt, drab, &c.  
Buckskins, Black, blue, brown, drab, ribbed, mixt, &c.  
Black, blue, ribbed-brown, mulberry, claret, drab, and brown.  
LYON SKINS, &c.  
Silks, Blue, black, & blue-black. Gro de silk, gold pointed, soie du, Gro de Nap, &c. &c. light silks, fig'd and plain, ribbed and changeable.  
Flourishes, Striped, plain, &c.—Pan-gee, silk serge, &c.—Ladies' and Gents' hose—Colored and white GLOVES, kid beaver, deer skin, &c.  
Ginghams, Striped, plain, and check—Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket hdkfs.—Table cloths, crash, damask, cambric, muslin, linen cambric, and white sheeting, &c. &c. ing bleached & unbleached, &c. &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Frock and Kid Slips. Likewise, Gents' Silk and Fur Lined Vests, &c. &c. &c. and all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which the subscriber offers to the public for examination, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash or in exchange for lumber and produce, as can be obtained elsewhere.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine the above assortment before purchasing.  
P. S. All the above articles are new goods and will be warranted perfect.  
Oct. 8, 1835.

**J. H. WARDWELL.**  
HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including *Baidford's Fur & Seal Caps*; *Colours*, *Ladies' Neck Ties*, *Capes*, &c. &c.  
Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835.

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE**  
Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.  
VOL. XX.  
Published by the Boston Book Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute their work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promise made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally encouraged us, by presenting to them, with what is useful and pleasant. The *Magazine* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive;—nor planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary facts to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend, to keep up the character and spirit of the *Magazine*, in presenting to our readers, and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our countrymen. We consider wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider exclusively, and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our family as those in the south and in the west—the friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last issue to know how to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, (\$2.) charged for it in advance.

All letters and communications from Agents and others must be post paid.

Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, need apply without satisfactory references. N. B. None of the postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4-12 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7-12 cts. GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.  
Boston, September, 1835.

**CAUTION.**  
HIS Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next, as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.  
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,  
CHARLES ANDREWS.  
Paris, Oct. 19, 1835.

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
Prospectus of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates introduced the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will also be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding as it does the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable men in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

TERMS.  
Congressional Globe.—1 copy during the session \$10 do do 12 copies do do \$100  
Appendix.—Same price.  
The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless the responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires. BLAIR & RIVES,  
Washington City, Oct. 14, 1835.

**FEATHERS, FEATHERS,**  
WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESSE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by  
S. CROCKETT, & Co.  
Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

**Hair, Hair,**  
SILK and NATT HATS for sale, by  
HUBBARD & HOWE,  
Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

**Important Information!**  
TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

Scurful, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scurvy, Poul Festering Eruptions, Pimples & Carbuncled sores, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and Humors—are assured that  
DR. RELFES

**Botanical Drops!**  
Continued Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief, and Cure of these complaints,  
In proof of which, read the following  
Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relle's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently to use his own words, 'It is doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'"

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

**DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR The Piles!**  
ONE of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

Price \$1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court st. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, at J. W. M. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have all so for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 9 [No. 1] csply.

**JOB WORK.**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.